

Today's Advertisements.

A SE. TRIP.
TO-NIGHT! AND TO-NIGHT!
EVERY EVENING.
THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS STEAM LAUNCH
"KWONG LEE"
will leave PEDDER'S WHARF
at about 5.30 P.M. returning at 7.45, leaving at
8.45. Around the Island. PRICES to suit the
times \$1.00.
The "KWONG LEE"
will leave Pedder's wharf at 7 A.M. on Sunday
the 18th for Macao return tickets \$3. Book
early at ROBINSON'S MUSIC ROOMS, Queen's
Road, as only a limited number of tickets will
be issued. Refreshments can be obtained on
board.
Owing to the crush on Sunday night, Mr.
Marks has made arrangements to run two
Launches every Sunday night.
SAM MARKS.
25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
To whom all business communications should
be addressed.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1897. [1055]
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the COMPANY will be
held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18,
Bank Building, Queen's Road Central, on
SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock NOON,
for the purpose of receiving a Report of the
Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts,
declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors
and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st inclu-
sive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1897. [1074]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104
of the Articles of Association the General
MANAGERS have this Day DECLARED an
INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-Year
ended 30th June, 1897, of EIGHT per Cent.
on the Paid-up Capital. DIVIDEND WAR-
RANTS Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANG-
HAI B.A. K. will be issued to Shareholders on
WEDNESDAY, 28th July.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 10th to 28th inst.; both
days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1897. [1076]

WANTED.
A FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE,
Complete.
Apply to
"RITCHIE,"
c/o Cammicheil & Co.,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 13th July 1897. [1077]
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship
"COPTIC."
The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1897. [1078]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"MYRMIDON,"
Captain Rorison, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1897. [1079]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ORESTES,"
Captain Baker, will be despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 14th instant.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1897. [1075]

Intimation.
DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.
DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and
other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [1074]

Intimations.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.
SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED
WATERS.
OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with
the best English Machinery, embodying the
latest improvements in the trade.
The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the
utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the
Manufacture throughout.
The Water used is proved by repeated
Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.
For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and
the full amount allowed for Packages and
Emplies when received in good order.
Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.
Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all kind messages addressed thus will
receive prompt attention.
The following is a List of Waters always kept
ready in Stock:—
PURE AERATED WATER,
SODA WATER,
LEMONADE,
POTASH WATER,
SELTZER WATER,
LITHIA WATER,
SARSAPARILLA WATER,
Tonic WATER,
GINGER ALE,
GINGERADE.
No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or
greasy, or that appear to have been used for any
other purpose than that of containing Aerated
Waters, as such Bottles are never used again
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong 13th April 1897. [1076]

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Hongkong 13th April 1897. [1076]

TELEGRAMS.

(From La Courrier de Saigon.)
FRANCE AND RUSSIA.
PARIS, July 3rd.
500,000 francs have been voted for the Presi-
dent's trip to Russia.

July 4th.
M. Hanotaux has announced in the Chamber
the credit for the tour of the President, and
amidst tremendous applause read the letter of
invitation from the Tsar saying, "I need hardly
assure you of the joy with which your arrival
will be welcomed by the whole of Russia."

GREAT FLOODS IN FRANCE.
July 4th.
The Adour, Gers and Garonne have over-
flowed, creating great havoc and a panic. Many
lives lost.
Many houses have been destroyed at Auch.
Fourteen bodies have been recovered.

(From Kobe Chronicle.)
THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.
ANOTHER JAPANESE DISPATCH.
ALMOST AN ULTIMATUM.
TOKYO, July 2nd.
The reply of the U.S. Government to the
protest of Japan against the incorporation of
Hawaii is said to be identical in import with
the Presidential Message to the Senate,
only that it is expressed in diplomatic terms.
It is said that the United States Government
assures Japan that the interest of other countries
in Hawaii will not be ignored, and that the
measures have been submitted to the Senate for
its careful consideration in order that any course
likely to impair friendly relations with other
countries may be avoided. The U.S. Govern-
ment, therefore, had no intention whatever of
interfering with the progress of Japan's negotia-
tions with Hawaii.
It is believed the Japanese Government
recognizes the necessity of presenting a further
strong protest at the present moment.

LATER.
Count Okuma has forwarded another dispatch
to the United States, in which the previous
protest is re-worded in strong terms.
The gist of the dispatch is said to be as
follows:—The Japanese Government, while
expressing the full respect necessary from one
friendly nation to another, declares that Japan
cannot remain silent when the seas measures
being taken which are likely to disturb the peace
of the Pacific. The Japanese Government is
convinced that the independence of Hawaii forms
the assurance of such peace, and is prepared to
continue its negotiations to the uttermost despite
any decision the United States Senate may
arrive at.

TOKYO, July 3rd.
On the 1st inst. Count Okuma, Minister for
Foreign Affairs, sent a lengthy telegraphic dis-
patch to Mr. Hoshi, Japanese Minister to the
United States. The dispatch was in English,
and contained more than 5,000 words. It is
reported to be couched in strong terms.
It is reported that Mr. Shimamura, the Japa-
nese Minister at Honolulu, is pushing forward
the negotiations with the Hawaiian Govern-
ment, which is making strong efforts under
various pretences to protect them.

GERMANY AND HAWAII.
TOKYO, July 3rd.
According to a telegram received in Tokyo, it
is believed the German Government will make
a strong protest against the annexation of
Hawaii by the United States.

FRANCE AND HAWAII.
TOKYO, July 2nd.
A telegram received by the Government states
that the French Government has instructed its
representative at Washington to report all the
details in connection with the proposed incor-
poration of Hawaii.

THE NEW DUTY ON TEA.
TOKYO, July 3rd.
It has been generally believed during the last
two or three weeks that the proposal to impose
a duty on tea coming into American ports
would be rejected, but a letter received by an
American agent at Yokohama from the New York
Consulate states that there is every probability some
duty will be put on tea, and that the new tariff
will come into operation on 1st August next.
In reply to a dispatch from the Foreign
Minister Mr. Hoshi, the Minister to Washington,
telegraphed on the 1st inst. that the clause for
the imposition of a duty on tea has been reached,
and the debate has been postponed. The question
will be decided within a few days.

NEW YORK, July 3rd.
By the strenuous efforts of a section of the
Republican party, the proposal to impose a duty
on tea has been rejected.
The above telegram is from the New York
office of the Central Board of Tea Guilds. A
similar telegram was received yesterday by the
Japan Tea Company of Kobe. —(Ed. K.C.)

PRINCE ARISUGAWA GOING TO SPAIN.
TOKYO, July 3rd.
A telegram is said to have been received by
the authorities to the effect that H.R.H. Prince
Arisugawa will leave England on the 8th inst.
He will spend a few days in Paris, where he
will meet Mr. Kato, the Japanese Minister to
Great Britain, and proceed to Spain with him.

THE PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.
TOKYO, July 4th.
From the 24th to the 27th ult. only one case
of bubonic plague was reported at Taiwan.

THE AMERICAN MINISTERS.
KIOKO, July 3rd.
Mr. Buck, the new U.S. Minister, had
audience of the Emperor and presented his
credentials to-day. At the same time Mr.
Edwin Dun presented his letter of recall. The
two gentlemen had an escort of mounted police
in proceeding from the Kioto Hotel to the
Palace, and similar precautions were taken
yesterday on their arrival at Kioto Station.

DROUGHT IN KOREA.
TOKYO, July 3rd.
An extraordinary continuance of drought is
reported in Kyung-ki-do and Chong-chang-do.
Numbers of people are dying on the roads.

ILLNESS OF COUNT GOTO.
TOKYO, July 4th.
The condition of Count Goto, who has been
in bad health for some time, is reported to be
dangerous. Baron Iwakura, his son-in-law, has
been hastily summoned to Tokio.

RE-NAMING A MOUNTAIN.
TOKYO, July 3rd.
Mount Morrison in Formosa has been re-
named Nilitayama (the High Mountain) by
command of H.M. the Emperor of Japan.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Canadian mail is expected to arrive here
to-morrow forenoon.

The Yokohama Dock Company has decided to
increase its capital from 1,500,000 yen to
3,000,000 yen.

The railway between Nagasaki and Nagayo
and Hakki and Takeo was opened to traffic on
the 10th inst.

The Oxford Local Examination commenced at
Queen's College yesterday morning and con-
cludes Thursday.

GENERAL NGOI, the Governor-General of For-
mosa, was received in audience by the Emperor
on the 10th ult., at Kioto.

A TACOMA paper says that Mr. John F. Gowey,
an Olympia banker, is to be the new U.S.
Consul-General at Yokohama.

PRESIDENT McKinley has appointed Mr. Julius
Goldsmith, of Wisconsin, to be U.S. Consul-
General at Berlin.

THE China Gazette hears that Mr. W. V.
Drummond has been appointed Chairman of the
Jubilee Nursing Institute Committee, at
Shanghai.

MR. P. VON TANNER passed through Tientsin
from Peking the other day en route to Kio-
kiang. He has been promoted to Acting Commissioner
of Customs.

THE U.S.S. Boston, after two months' stay in
Nagasaki, left for Kobe on the 8th inst. The
same day the U.S.S. Monocacy left Shanghai for
Yangtze river ports.

At a general meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer
Corps on the 11th instant Mr. Cecil Holliday was
unanimously elected Commandant of the Corps.
The China Gazette says Mr. Holliday has
declined to accept the post.

The libel action brought by Mr. Donnelly of
Chefoo against Mr. J. R. Harding in connection
with an article that appeared in the *Railway*, has
according to the *N. C. Daily News*, been
dismissed by the British Consul (Mr. L. C.
Hopkins) with costs.

The remains of the late Mr. D. K. Silman were
interred at Happy Valley this afternoon. The
whole staff of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co.
was present and also the Cathedral choir. There
was a very large attendance including representa-
tives of most of the local firms.

H.M.S. *Daphne* left Shanghai for Chemulpo
(Korea) on the 8th inst. The *Daphne* may be
replaced at Shanghai by the *Albatross*, from
Hankow. The *Archer* and *Peacock* arrived at
Nagasaki on the 4th July, and on the 7th the
gunboat *Ridgely* left Nagasaki for Chemulpo.

FROM our Shanghai exchanges we gather that
fresh outrages have been committed on mission
property, this time at Hsuehchow, in the province
of Hupoh. A chapel has been sacked and so
serious was the crisis that the officials had to
send troops to the town to protect the mission-
aries.

It is reported that Sheng Tsai has sold his
cotton mills on the Point Road, Shanghai, to an
English syndicate, through Messrs D. Sassoon,
Sons & Co. The *N. C. Daily News* says the
English syndicate pays the 2,500,000 for the
mills. The *China Gazette* authoritatively denies
the report in toto.

A WATER-POLO match between teams from the
Victoria Recreation Club and Royal Engineers
was played at the former's quarters yesterday
afternoon. The civilians had a very easy game,
winning by 7 goals to nil. The following repre-
sented the Club:—Messrs Henderson, Stoppard,
Meek, C. Hance, J. Hance, B. Lammert and A.
Alves.

LIEUTENANT Jno. A. Ingles, who was lately
appointed to H.M.S. *Powerful* on her being
commissioned for the China Station, is a son of
Captain Ingles, R.N., who was formerly well-
known to the Far East as Naval Adviser to the
Japanese Government. We understand that the
Powerful will leave Portsmouth for China in
September.

It is reported at Shanghai that cholera of the
worst type has been raging in Shant for
about six weeks, carrying off thousands of
people. The disease was introduced by refugees
from the famine districts and has spread with
alarming rapidity. The deaths were so numerous
that the dead bodies were simply thrown into
pits in layers of 20 in each row.

We regret to announce the death, which
occurred on the 7th July of Mr. Tong
Mow-cher, for many years proprietor of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. The deceased
gentleman, who was the elder brother of the
more celebrated Mr. Tong Kio-ling, who pre-
deceased him, was well known in Shanghai, and
in North and South China, and much esteemed
by foreigners and natives alike.

MARIE LACROIX was charged by another of the
five six, Miss Stanley, with stealing her butterfly
brooch, at the Magistrate's court yesterday. Mr.
Cledge prosecuted and Mr. Looker appeared for
the defence. The witnesses who appeared at the
previous hearings were cross-examined and
Mr. Wiles, assistant to the sbo, of Levy
Hermann, gave evidence that the brooch was
bought from them by the complainant. The
case was remanded till Friday morning. Bail
was not allowed.

LU HAI-HUAM, Minister-designate for Germany
and Austria, has been appointed, by special edict,
an Expectant Officer of the 4th Metropolitan
rank. This (says the *N. C. Daily News*) will
put him on terms of equality with Viceroys
and Governors of provinces and gives him the
privilege of memorializing direct to the Throne,
instead of through the Tungli Yamen. He will
leave Peking some time this month, and, having
been granted a month's leave to visit his home
in Shanghai province, will not start for Germany
before September next. His suite will consist
of thirty secretaries, interpreters, and attendants.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A godown cooler met his death by a fall on
Sunday night from the second floor verandah of
No. 8, Elgin Road, Kowloon. He struck the
pavement, 40 feet below, and was killed in-
stantaneously. The deceased was one of a party
who were gambling on the premises and he was
endeavouring to escape owing to a false alarm
of "police" being raised.

KAISER SINGH, of Sunder Singh's cattle farm
in Kowloon, was brought up on remand at the
Magistrate's to-day, charged with attempting to
commit an indecent assault on a lad, 14 years of
age, named Lau Wah Yau, at Hunghom.
After evidence had been led he was committed for
trial. He made a statement to the effect that it
was a trumped-up story.

INSPECTOR WITCHELL had a batch of 7 men
before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, charged
under the Gambling Ordinance—one with keep-
ing the house and the others with taking part in
the game. Ching Chung, P.C. 204 said that at
6.45 last night he went to 57, Queen's Road
West, and saw the defendants gambling.
Inspector Witcheil gave evidence as to the
articles seized and the keeper was fined \$100
with the alternative of 3 months' imprisonment
and the others \$10, in default two weeks.

A SAD accident occurred yesterday afternoon on
board H.M.S. *Undaunted*. The ship is now
undergoing an extensive overhaul and at about
2 p.m. yesterday an able seaman named William
J. Leat, while doing some work on a davit, slipped
and fell on some machinery on deck. He was
at once taken to the Tamar where it was found
that his skull and several ribs were fractured.
His wounds were immediately dressed and he
was removed to the Naval Hospital where he
succumbed to his injuries at 7 the same evening.

An illustration of Chinese obstinacy was before
the Police Court this morning. Mr. S. Ruston-
jee, broker, proceeded against two chair-bearers
for refusing his hire. He said that at 1 p.m. on
the 11th he called the coolies to take him to his
house, "The Albany." They refused but an
Inspector happened to pass by and made them
take him. "These coolies being the same as
those who appeared on a similar charge brought
by the same prosecutor a few days ago, were
fined \$10 each, and Mr. Wodehouse recom-
mended that their licences should be cancelled.

THE Diamond Jubilee at Churking was the
occasion of a very pleasant gathering there on
Tuesday, June 29th, when the whole of the
British community, numbering 33, were enter-
tained at dinner by Mr. A. J. Little, the only
British merchant in the place. Though small
in number, the guests did ample justice
to the occasion and Mr. Little was particu-
larly happy in his eloquent speech when
proposing "The Queen." The toast, needless to
say, was received with great enthusiasm. The
toast "Other Nationalities" also had a hearty
reception and last, but not least, came the health
of the host and hostess. Some capital music
helped make the occasion an enjoyable and
memorable one for the little community.

FOR some days past the air has been filled with
strange rumours concerning the connection of
certain police officers with the gambling
establishment lately raided by Captain May in
Wah Lane. To-day the rumours assumed such
an aspect that a *Telegraph* reporter was detailed
to interview the Captain Superintendent of
Police, and was informed by that gentleman that
Inspector Baker, Stanton, and Quincey and
Detective Sergeant Holt had been suspended by
order of the Governor, pending further investiga-
tions, and that the head of the Chinese detectives
and one of his subordinates have been arrested
under Banishment Warrants. The Captain
Superintendent says he fears that two more of
the "wanted" Chinese officers have absconded.

TWELVE persons—Malay seamen, Chinese
women and one Franz Pereira, Portuguese
Interpreter at the Police Court—were arraigned
before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate
to-day. One (Malay) was charged with
keeping a gambling house and the others
with taking part in the game. Mr. C. D.
Wilkinson appeared for the defendants. Bollab
Singh, watchman of the Bowen Road Reservoir,
said that at 8.30 p.m. yesterday he went to the
first floor of No. 26, Lower Macao Row. He saw
all the defendants gambling with cards. The
man charged with keeping the place was
acting as manager and charged 10 per cent
on all winnings. Witnesses took no part in the
game but left half an hour before the Police
entered the house. Inspector Baker said that
at 9.45 p.m. yesterday he went to No. 26 Lower
Macao Row by virtue of a warrant. They were
all arrested and gambling gear and money found
were seized. Mr. Wilkinson, on behalf of Pereira,
said that he had gone there to meet a sailor who
was bringing down some goods from his brother
in Yokohama. He was not there and Pereira
waited for him and watched the game but took
no part in it. The keeper was fined \$100 and
the rest \$10 each.

LAST Sunday afternoon Mr. F. Howell was going
along Queen's Road Central followed by
three sporting dogs. When at the Clock Tower
he met Messrs. Blitchoff and Thaler and the
former's dog (a greyhound) set upon one
of Mr. Howell's spaniels. The fight waxed fast
and furious between the two dogs. The
dogs were, it appears, only interested spectators.
Mr. Thaler, however, interested and struck
one of Mr. Howell's dogs, whereupon the owner
laid his "left" upon Mr. Thaler's nose, draw-
ing first blood. Then the dogs were separated
and Mr. Howell and Mr. Thaler were soon many
yards apart, possibly looking over their shoulders
to see if "the other chap" was following up.
There was no follow, though, of that kind, but
the next day Mr. Thaler took out a summons
which was served on the "Champion summoner-
servant of the Orient" and to-day the parties
bowed before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police
Court. Some evidence was led, and then they
were requested to go out of Court to see if a
settlement could be effected. This was done,
and on returning to Court Mr. Master, on behalf
of complainant, informed the Magistrate what
the terms of the settlement (agreeable to both
parties) were. His Worship seemed satisfied and
after Mr. Howell had made the *amenda honor-
able* and increased the "revenue of the Colony
to the extent of ten many millions the whole
thing was what whistlers call "over."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Box of Carlos is to be credited with yet
another "Celebration Number." This time it
is the "Glorious Fourth" that is honoured and
right well it is done. On the outside front of
the wrapper is a big coloured picture showing
Brother Jonathan, John Bull and a *gaijin*
gaily jiggling away on top of the globe, and over-
head floats the "star-spangled banner." The
picture is of course allegorical but the motto is
too obvious to need recapitulation. The back
page contains a novel advertisement also in
colours, and therein *Bastie* himself, modest
man, is posing as Columbia. His skirt of
red and white stripes and his star-spotted blue
bosom bodice well display his ample lines.
If he had interviewed a perquisite before sitting
for the picture it would have been quite classic.
As usual, the contents of the paper are well up
to the mark and the number should prove a
pleasing souvenir for Americans in the Far East
to send home to the States.

MAY we again call attention to the bathing
nuisance which is daily in evidence on the
uncompleted portion of the Praya Reclamation
stretching from Pedder's to the Canton Wharf?
Here, at all times of the day, not only children
but grown men are to be seen splashing about in
the water with no more clothing upon them
than the black bird plucked into their hands.
The police stand idly by and look on, making
not the slightest attempt to stop the nuisance,
though, were a *European* to bathe from the same
place, even if wearing a bathing costume, we
fear he would be immediately marched off to the
Police Court and fined heavily for the first offence,
without even being allowed to plead, as an
extenuating circumstance, that he was following
a regular and recognized custom. If the Govern-
ment will not supply the Chinese with a proper
bath house, they might at least confine bathing
within certain limits or compel them to wear a
garment of some kind when bathing in public.

THE new road now being constructed along the
sea front of Kowloon from the Pumping House
at Yau-ma-tei to the Cosmopolitan Dock is pro-
gressing rapidly, but in places shows plainly the
"penny-wise-and-pound-foolish" policy of the
P.W.D. A few yards past the Pumping House,
towards the Dock the road has been built up on
the beach and a large cavity left on the land-
ward side quite undrained, so that, after a
heavy fall of rain a miniature lake is
formed, the water of which can only escape
by percolating through the dam formed by
the road into the sea

This scarcity of rice this year in Kiangsu province has (says the Shanghai Daily News) again compelled Viceroy T'ian and Governor Hui to concert measures for the purchase of 50,000 piculs of rice from the Hakkas provinces this summer—that is, if the Viceroy Chang Ching-tung will permit this drain upon Hakkas provinces notwithstanding the famine now prevailing in certain parts thereof.

The 4th of July was celebrated in most loyal style by the American residents of Shanghai. The main display was made on Monday, the 5th, and the presence of two U.S. warships, the *Maclure* and *Monaghan*, largely helped to make the celebration a big success. There was an "At home" at the U.S. Consulate, several American stores were decorated and on Sunday there were special church services.

The trial of Frank Butler, charged with the murder of Captain Lee Waller while the two were on a gold-prospecting trip, was concluded at Sydney on the 16th June, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. Butler attempted to cut his throat with a piece of tin early on the 16th ult., but was seized before he did himself any serious injury. Later he made the most violent resistance to his keepers while on the way to the Court-house. He fought like a wild beast and was with difficulty subdued.

ANOTHER MONEY-LENDING CASE.

CHILDREN AS GUARANTORS.

Some extraordinary facts came to light during the hearing of a case in the Honorable the Police Judge (Mr. A. G. W.) in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court today. K'wai Si Shih, a gunner in the Asiatic Artillery, sued Frances Lawrence and her sister Emily Morshaw for the sum of \$200 on a promissory note given by their deceased father and which they signed as guarantors.

Mr. Thompson (of Messrs. Deason and Hastings) appeared for plaintiff and Mr. J. M. D. Stephens for the defendants. Mr. R. P. G. took several objections to the note. First he pointed out that it was made payable to "bearer" and that no person's name was mentioned as receiver of the money. He also objected to the defendant being stamped with a 50-cent stamp. That stamp only covered the guarantee and, counsel said, the defendant had not stamped the p.n. at all.

His Lordship said he was prepared to hold that the stamp must apply to the p.n. only. Defendant was only an ordinary money lending man and like many others he kept these papers as part of his stock-in-trade. He knew well how these men worked. They had drawers full of pieces of stamped paper and he could not possibly see how it could apply to the guarantee.

Mr. Stephens contended that the stamp should have been a 5-cent one. His Lordship:—Well, if he had put on one for \$500 you could not say it made the note of no value. I hold that the stamp applies to the p.n. Mr. Thompson briefly stated the facts of the case as follows:—

K'wai Si Shih, who stated that in April, 1895, the first defendant came to him for a loan of \$200, saying she wanted the money to pay an old debt as a man was pressing her. He gave her the money and the father signed the first part of the note, which he also wrote and for which he supplied the paper. The interest was 2 per cent per month, and he had received that but nothing of the principal. He had applied to the father for the money and he promised to repay him after the death of his daughter. The father never paid him.

To Mr. Stephens:—He lent the money to the first defendant on April 12th, 1895. There was no promissory note before this one. He first received interest in May, 1895, and never before. He had not torn up a previous promissory note and he had had no dealings with defendants before. He recognized the brother of defendants but he had not signed any previous p.n. The two daughters and the father signed the present one and he gave the 5-cent stamp for the money. Mr. Stephens then argued that the original note had been altered, that the son was not joined as a guarantor, and that the former note was destroyed at plaintiff's request, for the purposes of three years' limitation.

His Lordship: It is quite possible that the father got the money and it is rather hard on these two girls, but I can't help that. Mr. Stephens: But it is a substituted security, my lord.

His Lordship: That was the question we were trying to get to long in the *Butler* case, and I hope this one will not last so long as that. Your contention, Mr. Stephens, deals rather with a difference of position between the principal creditor and debtor when the guarantor is released.

Frances Lawrence, the first defendant, was then sworn. She said her father had been foreman at the Sugar Refinery. She remembered her father having a loan of \$200 in 1893 from plaintiff. Her father received the money in her presence. Plaintiff gave the 5-cent stamp, and her father wrote the note and signed it. Her brother George signed second and then she and her sister. She paid as interest \$3 per month, getting the money from her father. She continued to pay interest until 1895, getting a receipt. On April 12th, 1895, plaintiff came to have the note renewed and saw her father, self and sister. Her father did not want to renew the note. She did not know what the Indian wanted to renew it for and she did not know if it was for a fixed period. After a while her father agreed to renew and the Indian produced a paper which her father signed. Her brother was not at home and the father said it was better for him to sign. The Indian said it did not matter as the girls could sign. She did not want to sign but did so to please her father. After that plaintiff only came for the interest which she paid him \$3 per month (4 per cent). She understood her brother was to sign the new note. The Indian gave the 5-cent stamp to her father, who tore it up. Witness signed as a guarantor. Her brother was 17 years of age now and when he signed in 1893 he was only 13. Witness was 19 when she first signed and her sister 15.

Mr. Stephens continued his argument regarding the change in the guarantors. His Lordship: It is hard to try to make me think that the whole of these positions are changed simply because a little boy did not sign. I do not consider it an alteration and the Indian did not want the boy to sign. It is too absurd on the face of it and I have to go on common sense.

Emily Morshaw, second defendant, corroborated her sister's evidence as to the bill of 1893 and its renewal in 1895. The Indian, she said, had asked her for jewelry but she had none to give him.

George Lawrence, brother of defendants, said he knew nothing of the second note but said he signed the one in 1893, when he was 12 or 13. The Indian had offered to give him a bill for \$25 and then he came down to \$10.

Mr. Stephens resumed his contention as to the stamping of the document being wrong and suggested that the matter should go before the Treasurer.

His Lordship:—Please don't argue on that point any more; I have decided on it. The stamp refers to the p.n.

His Lordship in giving judgment said: In this case I am acting for defendants as they have been badly dealt with, but I shall under the circumstances make no reference to the father. I have done my best for them and must give judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Stephens asked for an arrangement as to instalments. His Lordship said he would make an order for \$25 per month, first instalment to be paid next month.

Mr. Stephens said he had just been informed that the second defendant's husband's wages were only \$10 a month and that the first defendant had nothing at all. He asked for smaller instalments.

His Lordship said he could not comply with the request.

THE CAREW CASE.

News reaches us (N. C. Daily News) from Yokohama that a petition is going to be presented to the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the decision in the Carew case.

PROGRESS IN EAST SIBERIA.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 29th.

Just "arrows" per Yuzen Kaisha steamer from Hongkong. The steamer *Nagato Maru* has just arrived from the great Manchurian-Siberian Railway, together with a number of gentlemen who are prominently connected with the enterprise. The chief engineer has spent a good deal of time, since his arrival from St. Petersburg among Chinese officials at Peking and he now announces that everything is ready to proceed, and in vigorous manner, with the final survey of the Manchurian route. It is expected that this survey will be completed early in the autumn. It is also expected that before many weeks the work of construction will be begun. There will be no trouble whatever about securing plenty of coolies. It is said 8,000 to 10,000 able-bodied Chinese can be secured at about 30 kopeks a day. It is evident from the air and hum and from the statements of gentlemen directly connected with the enterprise that the progress in St. Petersburg are fully determined that this railway shall be completed at the earliest possible date. It is believed a very considerable amount of work will be accomplished by the time the severe winter comes in Northern China in December, January and February sets in. The local business community is naturally very much pleased with the revival of a engineering party, and with the information that work is to be pushed on with all possible vigour and expedition.

There is a thing that adds to the pleasure of this remarkable interesting place, and that is the determination of the General Government to resist the operations of nature and make Vladivostok an open port all the year round. The progress of the Government in this direction is shown by the purchase of an immense ice boat—a craft so tremendously strong and heavy as to be able to break ice two and three feet thick, and do so easily as not to disturb passengers on that same boat. The craft was manufactured in Copenhagen and arrived at Vladivostok in charge of experts and agents of the manufacturers. These experts will remain until winter to witness the "trial trip" of the craft. They say they entertain no least doubt as to the complete success of the machine. They do not care, they say, how severe the weather is or how thick the ice. They profess to prefer, indeed, the worst, that their boat may demonstrate its great power.

The general business of Vladivostok and this northern part of the Far East is excellent—better than it ever was before. It might be said the community was enjoying a "boom." This enhanced condition appears to have substantial basis, however, and is not due to speculation or based upon what is hoped for, and what is confidently expected, when the great railway connects St. Petersburg and Vladivostok. There are in this city to-day probably 25,000 persons. Of this number about 12,000 are Chinese and Koreans. There are the common labourers—the men who hew wood and draw water. The Koreans number a couple of thousands. These Asiatics cannot properly be numbered in the population of Vladivostok. Com. actively few of them belong here. With the first cold weather of winter they will leave themselves and their respective homes in Shantung and the provinces in the peninsula that could more properly be called the "Hermut Kingdom" if it were not that it was relieved entirely of its hermit aspect by the close and interested proximity of Russia and Japan, with China entirely secondary since the war of a couple of years ago.

The condition of things commercial and industrial in Vladivostok can be appreciated from these facts:—(1) There is not an unemployed labourer in the place—that is, not a man out of employment who wants to work; (2) there is hardly an unoccupied store dwelling or private dwelling in the city; (3) there are to-day about 200 buildings, stone buildings and private residences, being constructed, and practically all of them substantial structures; (4) the hotel accommodations are wholly inadequate, there being a good deal of "doubling up" in the public houses. The steamship people agree that the business that is considerably larger than that of a couple of years ago. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, that great and growing corporation, which is probably the best possible illustration of the marvelous progress and development of the Japanese people and nation, enjoys an excellent business and an excellent reputation in this part of the world.

FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.

SHANGHAI, July 8th.

A fire, which but for the energetic action taken by the ship's crew would almost certainly have involved very serious damage, occurred on board the steamer *London* on Monday evening (7th July). The ship's lamp-room was in the lamp room, which is situated under the fore-castle, engaged in lighting the riding and gangway lamps, when by some carelessness or inadvertence one of the lighted lamps was upset. The whole place was instantly ablaze, and from the inflammable condition burnt fiercely for some time. The ship's crew was at once to work and being supplemented by wet blankets and sand, the fire was extinguished before it could spread beyond the lamp-room itself. The room was completely gutted and all the contents practically destroyed. The lamp-trimmer and third officer (Kilgill) were rather badly burned in extinguishing the flames, but fortunately not in so severe a manner as to necessitate their removal to the hospital.

The *London* arrived here from New York on Sunday last, and has a cargo of 30,000 cases of kerosene, very little of which had been discharged. Had the fire managed to communicate itself to the holds, the consequences would undoubtedly have proved extremely serious, and great credit is due to the officers and crew for their prompt and ready measures for coping with the emergency.

The five Commissioners provided for in the treaty are expected to make recommendations to Congress as to new laws and also as regards the form of government. The present form of local government is to continue for the islands for the present, except that the President is to have immediate veto power over the acts of the Hawaiian Legislative Assembly.

No mention is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani or Kalia.

REUTER CONTRADICTED.

SHANGHAI, July 8th.

We published on the 22nd of June a Reuter's telegram, dated London, 21st June, stating that M. Gofard had signed a convention with China giving Franco French commercial and political advantages in South-west China, including the right to work mines in Chinese territory. We now learn on good authority from Peking that there is no foundation for the statement, except that the French Minister had been trying unsuccessfully to put through some such agreement.—N. C. Daily News.

THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

PRESIDENT McKinley's MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the island, and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grow more closely bound to each other. This was not merely annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations, with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. "Since 1820," says the President, "the predominance of the United States has been known. The sending of the first Envoy there brought the islands into closer relations with the United States, and their relations grew more firm by successive events. At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States, because this Government held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the special care of this country, and this Government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii."

The President called attention to the fact that a legitimate and existing Government of Hawaii offered to annex the islands to the United States in 1893, but on account of what was deemed to be a defect in the treaty, the annexation was not accepted by this country. He stated that the United States had virtually exercised a protectorate over the islands since the first American mission, and guaranteed the autonomy of the Government of the group. The islands had been largely settled by our own people, and our people were now interested in them. American interests predominated, and we had grown to consider them under our protection. The present treaty was in the light of a continuance of what had previously been in existence for years. Referring to the treaty negotiated under the Harrison Administration, President McKinley said that the failure to accept the offer of annexation in 1893, while not a subject of regret, was not wholly without its value, as it had demonstrated that the existing Government could maintain itself, and no question could be raised of the authority of the present Government to negotiate the present treaty or its right to yield the sovereignty of the islands.

THE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.

The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock to-day. The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself were read to the Senate. They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of Senators who bitterly opposed the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McHenry. As soon as the reading of the documents was completed Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the message and the treaty be made public.

Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion, and under the rule a single objection carried the motion over until to-morrow.

Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would renew the motion for publication, as all the essential facts and almost a verbatim copy of the treaty had been published in the press of the country. There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered and Senator White asked if it was the intention to press it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, he said: "I am prepared to stay here all summer to prevent the ratification, which I consider a very bad proposition."

"I'll join you," said Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota. The treaty proved to be a simple document of six articles, based in its essential details upon the treaty negotiated by John W. Foster during the Administration of President Harrison. The facts are set out practically without conditions, leaving to the United States the right to own, manage with reference to their management.

The first article reads as follows: "The Government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever, all rights of sovereignty of whatever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favour of the United States every sovereign right of which, as an independent nation, it has ever possessed; and, henceforth, said Hawaiian Islands shall become an integral part of the territory of the United States."

The Hawaiian Government cedes to the United States the absolute ownership of all the public lands, public buildings, ports, harbours, fortifications, military and naval equipments, and all other Government property. It is specified, however, that the ceding land shall not be applied to the public lands of Hawaii, but that special laws shall be made from time to time for their disposition, the proceeds of any sales of these lands to be applied to educational purposes in the islands.

The islands are, for the present, to constitute a Territory of the United States; their local laws remaining in force until new ones are enacted. A local Legislature is provided for, the veto power is vested entirely in the President of the United States. A commission of five persons, consisting of three Americans and two Hawaiians, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, is provided, for the purpose of formulating the mode of the government for the islands.

The treaties of the United States with other countries are substituted for the treaties of Hawaii with the same countries in controlling the international relations of the islands. Further immigration of Chinese laborers to the islands is prohibited, and the laws restricting Chinese immigration to the United States are made to apply to the prevention of Chinese removing from Hawaii to this country. This country agrees to assume the debt of the island republic to the extent of \$4,000,000.

The five Commissioners provided for in the treaty are expected to make recommendations to Congress as to new laws and also as regards the form of government. The present form of local government is to continue for the islands for the present, except that the President is to have immediate veto power over the acts of the Hawaiian Legislative Assembly.

No mention is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani or Kalia.

JAPAN LODGES A PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.

Before the final signature of the treaty to-day the Secretary of State was preceded with a formal protest by the Japanese Government through its legation here. The protest is understood to be based on apprehension that the special treaties now existing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy advantages, will be affected injuriously by complete annexation. Minister Hoshi of Japan declined to be seen to-day about the protest, and Secretary Matsu refused to discuss the matter in any way, but it is stated that the Japanese protest was made in person to the State Department by Minister Hoshi.

The news of the protest was a great surprise to the Hawaiian Legation, and as soon as intelligence of it was obtained, Minister Hatch started out to learn the particulars. The essential point as to the protest, it is said at the Hawaiian Legation, is whether the protest is against the annexation of Hawaii, or is simply a protest respecting Japan's all her rights under the existing treaty with Hawaii. It is believed to be the latter.

The Japanese treaty with Hawaii was made in 1871 and provides that natives or citizens of one country shall have the uninterrupted right to enter into, reside and trade in the other country, and shall also have the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of any other country under treaty stipulations with Japan. Japan under the treaty consequently has a perfect right to have her immigrants enter the Hawaiian Islands. Under the international law the annexation of Hawaii to the United States would abrogate this treaty. Moreover, a new treaty between the United States and Japan, made some time ago and to become effective in 1899 provides that the United States may exclude Japanese. If Hawaii is annexed the effect would be to permit the United States to exclude the Japanese from Hawaii.

At the Japanese Legation the document filed by the Japanese Minister is not regarded as a protest against the Hawaiian treaty, but is considered as a request for official information. There appears, however, to be no doubt that as soon as Japan is notified officially of the signing of the convention, that the Government of the United States will be informed that Japan expects and demands their recognition of all the rights and privileges which she now enjoys under the existing treaties with Hawaii.

While peaceful annexation of the Hawaiian Islands would abrogate the existing treaties of that country with foreign powers, Japan probably will contend that the United States must assume and respect Hawaii's obligations to foreign powers.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESS ON THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION.

LONDON, June 17th.

Most of the morning papers contain editorials on the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The *Times* says:—The United States Government has made a new departure from its historical policy. Such an acquisition of foreign dependencies will bring of necessity a new and serious foreign policy, which cannot in all cases be determined by an unqualified application of Monroeism. Will America pursue the colonial course upon which she has now entered? President McKinley tries hard to represent the case as wholly exceptional, but the forces leading in an opposite direction are very strong.

The *Standard* says:—The natives will be better off under the American Government than before. No doubt the Americans will soon build a fleet to protect their colony. The *Telegraph* says:—No political complications are likely to ensue, but it is for the Americans to square annexation with the Monroe doctrine. England's interest in the event is only sentimental.

The *Morning Post* says:—President McKinley should be satisfied to receive the matter now he has brought it before the public. Japan is not likely to consent without a struggle. England will require a good pro quo, and the affair will scarcely escape the notice of the Australians. The *Daily News* admits that the United States has a superior claim and expects that the Japanese protest will be merely diplomatic.

PARIS, June 16th.

The *Journal des Debats*, commenting to-day on the Hawaiian annexation treaty, says: Only Great Britain and Japan have enough interest in Hawaii to oppose its annexation—especially Great Britain.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

"BELLIOS MEDAL," PRESENTED BY THE HON. E. R. BELLIOS, C.M.G.

The following medals and prizes are offered for competition at the examination in November next:—

A medal will be awarded to the male candidate and one to the female candidate who obtains the highest number of marks, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must enter for both Practical Music (instrumental or vocal) and Theory of Music.

2. Any candidate who, at a previous examination, has received a 1st Class or Honour Certificate, may not again enter for the same or a lower section.

3. Candidates entering for the Elementary or Junior Pass Sections, shall not be eligible to receive a medal.

NOT A N D A.

CALENDAR.

JULY.

Metereological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer 29.73
Thermometer 81.5
Humidity 83
Rainfall 15.98

TO-DAY.

Barometer 29.93
Thermometer 84
Humidity 79
Rainfall 0.10

TO-MORROW.

Barometer 29.93
Thermometer 84
Humidity 79
Rainfall 0.10

ANNIVERSARIES.

1635—First English ship reached China.
1875—The Imperial College of Torpedo Engineers, Fockow, opened.
1893—Treaty of Berlin signed.
1893—John Stewart Laprak died.
1895—Disturbance at Amoy; men landed from H.M.S. *Radda* to protect the foreign residents.

TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 14th July, 1897.
Chinese—14th of 6th moon of 23rd year of Kwong-ii.
Jewish—14th Tamuz, 5657.
Mohammedan—12th Saphar, 1315.

Sun—Rise 6hr. 24min.
Set 6hr. 45min.
High water—Morning 7hr. 35min.
Afternoon 10hr. 36min.
Low water—Morning 4hr. 39min.
Afternoon 5hr. 19min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1834—Lord Napier and suite arrived in China.
1873—Shimonoseki forts bombarded by the British, French and American squadrons.
1890—Death of the Hon. A. Lister at Yokohama.
1896—Li Hung-chang received by President Faure and attempted assassination of the latter.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW—14th July.

Canadian mail due.
11 a.m.—The Dog Case, Supreme Court.
11 a.m.—Outward English Mail closes.
Noon.—*Rovinsky* sails for Europe via the usual ports of call.
11 a.m.—American mail closes.
Noon.—*Pera* leaves for San Francisco via the usual ports of call.
Noon.—General Meeting Tebrau Planting Co., at 38 Queen's Road.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

FRIDAY—15th July.

Indian and Australian mails due.
Exotics for the London College of Music examination close.
2.15 p.m.—Falls trade mark (ea) case at the Police Court.
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

SATURDAY—17th July.

French and Tacoma mails due.

SHARE MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Yangtze Insurance, \$156; Straits Insurance, \$174; China Fire, \$106; China Sugars, \$140; Luon Sugars, \$47; Panjoms, \$51; Raab's, \$28; Tramways, \$115; Ewon, \$16; International, \$120; Leou Kong-mow, \$16, 120.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) to-morrow.
Indian (*Catherine*) 15th inst.
Australian (*Omt Maru*) 16th inst.
French (*Salasia*) 17th inst.
Tacoma (*Cathay*) 19th inst.
American (*Rodeo*) 20th inst.
Australian (*Albatros*) 23rd inst.
German (*Bayern*) 25th inst.
Tacoma (*Braymar*) 29th inst.
Tacoma (*Tacoma*) 31st inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 4th prox.
American (*Galle*) 5th prox.

THE O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Doric*, with mails, etc., which left hence June 17th for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 17th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

Verona steamer, from Yokohama
Roumania " " " " " "
Copple " " " " " "
Peking " " " " " "
Sihing " " " " " "
Pronto " " " " " "
Wingang " " " " " "
Myndam " " " " " "
Namoa " " " " " "

DEPARTURES.

Nobis steamer, for Shanghai
Radosh " " " " " "
Shuld " " " " " "
Krim " " " " " "
Morus " " " " " "
Kiangnan " " " " " "
Hongkong " " " " " "
Tatwan " " " " " "
Phra Chom Klao " " " " " "
Brunt ship
Aggregating 2,742 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Rhina Christi in Kowloon Dock.
Ross " " " " " "
Hallong " " " " " "
Kithuen Castle " " " " " "

SINGING.

A prize is kindly offered by D. R. Crawford, Esq., to the candidate obtaining the highest marks in singing, provided that at least three candidates enter for this subject. The system of marking will be similar to that adopted in the "Bellios Medal" competition. No candidate can receive more than one prize for the same subject.

Copies of the Syllabus, giving the requirements for the various examinations, may be had on application.

Entries should be sent in not later than July 15th, 1897.

E. RALPH, Local Secretary.

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

For further particulars, apply to THE MANAGER, New Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 24th November 1896. 139

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOM.

THIS Establishment has always enjoyed a high class reputation for Liberty in Menu, Quality of Food and Perfection of Cuisine. THIS REPUTATION WILL BE MAINTAINED.

Fresh Dairy Produce, FRUIT and other supplies are regularly imported from the United States, Canada and Australia. BEEF from Kobe and TURKISH from the Straits.

LIQUORS, comprising all brands in general demand, are the best shipped to the Far East. In addition to the BAR, GRILL and DINING ROOMS, the upper floors are arranged so as to provide PRIVATE ROOMS suitable for DINNERS or SUPPERS, &c.

PICNIC and BATHING PARTIES supplied with light refreshments at a moment's notice. ICE CREAM from 1 P.M. to 11 P.M. COLD

Intimations.

A STRIKING SUCCESS!

WILL DYE TO ANY SHADE. **MAYPOLE SOAP** BUT WON'T WASH OUT OR FADE.

DOES NOT DYE THE HANDS.

For Dyeing SILKS, SATINS, COTTONS, FEATHERS, LACE, WOOLLEN GOODS, or MIXTURES of COTTON and WOOL, &c.,
Such as Blouses, Dresses, Undershirts, Ribbons, Children's Frocks, Plushes, Lamp Shades, Silk Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Shirts, Lace Curtains, Silk Gloves, Stockings, Antimacassars, Toilet Mats, Shawls, &c., &c., &c.

COLOURS STOCKED.

Cream, Heliotrope, Pink, Canary, Mauve, Alce-Blue, Light Blue, Terra-Cotta, Orange, Nut-Brown, Scarlet, Black, Corrie, and Cardinal.

SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China,

WATKINS & CO., Apothecaries' Hall, 66, Queen's Road Central.Dr. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINEDr. OVERLACH'S
MIGRAININE

patented

In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC and NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.**ARGONIN.**

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.

Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solutions possesses similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.

It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 1,165.A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1897. [1056]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 6, PRAYA CENTRAL—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS.
No. 5, PRAYA CENTRAL—A Commodious OFFICE with GODOWN.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1897. [1017]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES—
HOUSES in RIFON TERRACE.
"HARFORD," at MAGADINE GAP.
No. 29, ELGIN STREET.
FLOORS in STANTON and ELGIN STREETS.
GODOWNS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1897. [1018]Shipping.
STEAMERS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-AUSTRALIA LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship"YAMASHIRO MARU,"
Captain J. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.
This Steamer is fitted with Superior Passenger Accommodation and is lighted by Electricity throughout.

A duly qualified Doctor and a European Stewardess are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1897. [1037]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
THE Company's Steamship"HAKATA MARU,"
Captain R. Nivison, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
This Steamer is fitted with Superior Accommodation for First-class and Second-class Passengers and is lighted by Electricity throughout.

A duly qualified Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1897. [1099]FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship"FORTUNA,"
will be despatched as above on or about 25th July.to be followed by
The Steamship
"FREY,"
on or about 10th August.For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1897. [1073]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship"HAIMUN,"
Captain Balthurst, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M., and not as previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1897. [1057]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"
Captain Slocum, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1897. [916]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING,"

H. L. Allen, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 14th instant.

For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1897. [995]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1897. [1071]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1897. [1065]

"GIBB" LINE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AFRIDI,"

Captain Golding, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1897. [1072]

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"ASLON,"

Captain Rowell, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1897. [1069]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by Steamers of the EASTERN AUSTRALIAN S. S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1897. [1066]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENVENUE,"

Captain Sanchet, is due here about 22nd instant, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1897. [1048]

SAILING VESSEL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A British Ship

"PALES OF DEE,"
Lock, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1897. [1044]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

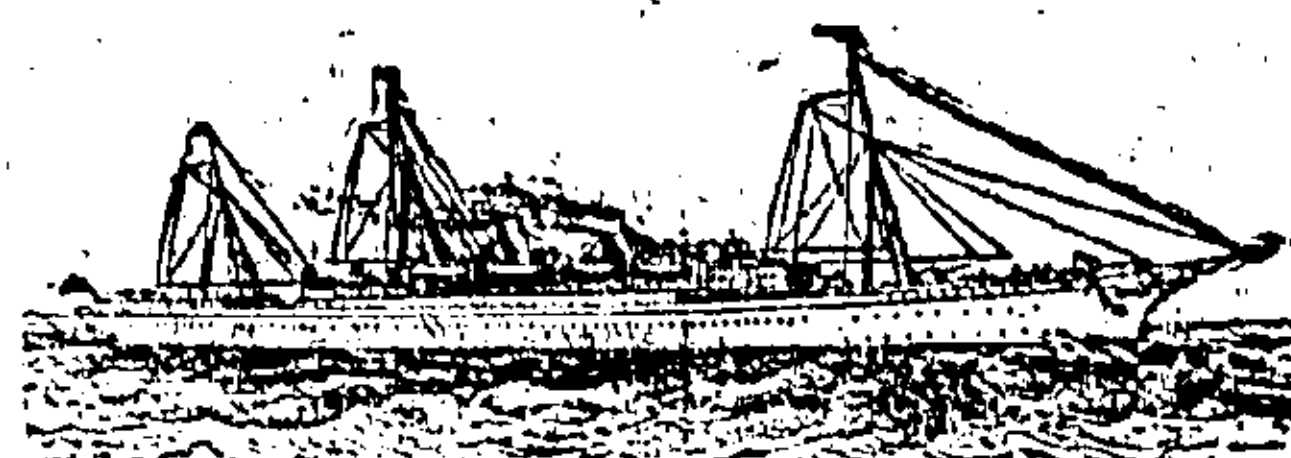
THE 100 A British Ship

"HEATHBANK,"
McKee, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1897. [1068]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1897.



1897.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 21st July.
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 11th Aug.
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 1st September.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific Journey (avoiding the long passages generally experienced in the latitudes further South) and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street. [3]OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"Coptic" (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Saturday, 24th July, at Noon.

"Galle" (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Saturday, 14th Aug., at Noon.

"Doric" (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Thursday, 2nd Sept., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"COPTIC,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1897. [1014]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S PATENT GENUINE

CONTRACTOR'S BRAND PAINT,

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES

&c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

AND

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1897. [1013]

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for DAYVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"RAVENNA,"

Captain C. T. Deany, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 15th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *Brilliant*, leaving that Port on the 6th August for London direct.

Sile and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1897. [5]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT,

BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT

SOUTHAMPTON

TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL

PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Sachsen Tuesday... [20th July]

Bayern Tuesday... [17th Aug.]

Prinz Friedrich Tuesday... [14th Sept.]

Preussen Tuesday... [12th Oct.]

Sachsen Tuesday... [9th Nov.]

Bayern Tuesday... [7th Dec.]

Prinz Heinrich Tuesday... [4th Jan.]

ON TUESDAY, the 20th day of July,

1897, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"SACHSEN," Captain H. Sommer, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES
and GENOA.Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on
SATURDAY, the 17th July. Cargo and Specie
will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY
the 19th July, and Parcels will be received at
the Agency's Office until Noon on MONDAY,
the 19th July. Contents of Packages are required.
No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than
\$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet
Cubic in Measurement.The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1897. [986]

NORTHERN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY

COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

The attention of Passengers is directed to
the very cheap rates offered by this Line
to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and
EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and
CANADA and to EUROPE.HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table,
Doctor and Stewardess carried.HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery
of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The
Vancouver NATIONAL PARK zone. Passen-
gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first
class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Govern-
ment Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Columbia 2.50 | Tuesday... [July 27]

Tacoma 2.50 | Tuesday... [Aug 17]

Victoria 3.15 | Tuesday... [Sept. 7]

Olympia 2.60 | Tuesday... [Sept 28]

Columbia 2.65 | Tuesday... [Oct. 19]

Tacoma 2.50 | Tuesday... [Nov. 9]